

DATA ON THE PREVALENCE OF CIVILIAN CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY & MCS

% OF STUDY POPULATION SELF-REPORTING CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY/INTOLERANCE AND/OR MCS DIAGNOSISED BY A PHYSICIAN.
 Compiled in CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER (by date of report). Source: Albert Donnay, MCS Referral & Resources, 410-889-6666, December 1999

AUTHORS	YEAR OF PUBLICATION // TITLE // SOURCE	State & "n"	CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY (CS) OR INTOLERANCE	SPECIFICALLY MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY or MCS/EI
Kreutzer R, Neutra RR, Lashuay N. California State Dept of Health Services	1999. The prevalence of people reporting sensitivities to chemicals in a population based survey. <i>Amer J Epi</i> , 150(1):1-12. Data from 12 MCS questions asked in Behav. Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) study of 4,000 randomly selected but representative adults in California , first in 1995 and replicated in 1996. First cited by McCampbell in "Iatrogenic hypochondriasis" in <i>Psychosomatics</i> , 38(3):300-1, 1997. Study design and preliminary data (10% with MCS) are reported by Kreutzer and Neutra in ATSDR's <u>Final Report: Evaluating Individual Reporting Sensitivities to Multiple Chemicals</u> , 6/1996, ATSDR # PB96-187646.	CA: random 4000 BRFSS adults (twice)	15.9% "unusually sensitive to everyday chemicals" ----- CS Age of Onset: 33% report 10-20y 21% report 0-10y = 54% from 0-20y	6.3% reporting physician's diagnosis of MCS/EI ----- CS Annual Incidence: (CS, not MCS) = 0.36 % = 85,000 new cases per year in California
Voorhees RE , New Mexico Department of Health	1998. Information on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity [from a 1997 study of randomly selected adults statewide using 3 of 12 BRFSS questions on MCS asked in California (above) in 1995 & 1996. Memo from Deputy State Epidemiologist Voorhees to Joe Thompson, Special Counsel, Office of the Governor, 3/13/98.	NM: random 1814 BRFSS adults	17% "unusually sensitive to everyday chemicals"	1.9% reporting medical professional's diagnosis of MCS/EI
Bell IR , Walsh ME, Goss A, Gersmeyer J, Schwartz GE, Kano P.	1997. Cognitive dysfunction and disability in geriatric veterans with self reported intolerance to environmental chemicals. <i>J of CFS</i> , 3(3):15-42	AZ: 160 geriatric adults	37% "especially sensitive to chemicals"	not assessed (na)
Bell IR , Miller CS, Schwartz GE, Peterson JM, Amend D.	1996. Neuropsychiatric and somatic characteristics of young adults with and without self-reported chemical odor intolerance and chemical sensitivity. <i>Arch Environ Health</i> 51(1):9-21.	AZ: 809 young adults	28% "especially sensitive to chemicals"	0.2% with physician's diagnosis of MCS
Meggs WJ , Dunn KA, Bloch RM, Goodman PE, Davidoff AL.	1996. Prevalence and nature of allergy and chemical sensitivity in a general population. <i>Arch Environ Health</i> 51(4):275-82.	NC: random 1027 adults	33% with chemical sensitivity (CS) 16.9% CS & allergy 12% with CS weekly	3.9% with CS daily

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<p>Kipen HM, Hallman W, Kelly-McNeil K, Fiedler N.</p>	<p>1995. Measuring chemical sensitivity prevalence: a questionnaire for population studies. <u>Am J Public Health</u> 85:574-7.</p>	<p>NJ: 705 adults in various clinics</p>	<p>69% of MCS Patients met the threshold score for CS of 23 on 122-item exposure questionnaire 54% of Asthmatics scored over 23 (CS threshold) 20% of General Medicine Clinic scored over 23 15% of Occupational Clinic Referrals scored over 23 4% of Occupational Surveillance Patients over 23</p>	
<p>Bell IR, Schwartz GE, Amend D, Peterson JM, Stini WA.</p>	<p>1994. Sensitization to early life stress and response to chemical odors in older adults. <u>Biol Psychiatry</u> 35:857-63.</p>	<p>AZ: 192 senior adults</p>	<p>34% "especially sensitive to chemicals"</p>	<p>(na)</p>
<p>Bell IR, Schwartz GE, Peterson JM, Amend D, Stini WA.</p>	<p>1993. Possible time-dependent sensitization to xenobiotics: self-reported illness from chemical odors, foods, and opiate drugs in an older adult population. <u>Arch Environ Health</u> 48:315-27.</p>	<p>AZ: 263 senior adults</p>	<p>17% with CS symptoms from 4 of 5 exposures</p>	<p>(na)</p>
<p>Bell IR, Schwartz GE, Peterson JM, Amend D.</p>	<p>1993. Self-reported illness from chemical odors in young adults without clinical syndromes or occupational exposures. <u>Arch Environ Health</u> 48:6-13.</p>	<p>AZ: 643 young adults</p>	<p>15% with CS symptoms from 4 of 5 exposures</p>	<p>(na)</p>
<p>Wallace LA, Nelson CJ, Highsmith R, Dunteman G.</p> <p>Note these are all EPA researchers & EPA approved both these publications.</p>	<p>1993. Association of personal and workplace characteristics with health, comfort and odor: a survey of 3948 office workers in three buildings. <u>Indoor Air</u> 3:193-205. These data on EPA employees were then compared with data on Library of Congress employees by Wallace LA, Nelson CJ and Glen WG in: 1995. Perception of indoor air quality among government employees in Washington, DC. Technology: <u>Journal of the Franklin Institute,</u> 332A:183-198</p>	<p>DC & VA 3948 office workers in 3 EPA buildings and 3000 controls in 2 L. of Congress buildings</p>	<p>32% of employees in EPA's Waterside Mall headquarters said they were "especially sensitive" to common chemical exposures after carpet installation. In two other EPA buildings used as controls, Crystal and Fairchild, 32% and 29% respectively said they were "especially sensitive." 33% of an additional 3,000 controls from the Library of Congress Madison Building also said they were "especially sensitive"</p>	<p>(na)</p>